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Soviet Leaders Attend Composers Union Congress

LD010825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The seventh all-union congress of composers began its work today in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow. Those assembled met comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Medvedev, Nikonov, and Yakovlev with prolonged applause. Also present in the Presidium were representatives of party, local soviet, and social organizations; prominent figures of Soviet musical art; and leaders of creative unions.

Topics Recommended for Postcongress Study Sessions

PM010935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 86 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Unattributed article: "Gaining a Profound Mastery of the Ideological Wealth of the 27th CPSU Congress: On Studies Within the Political and Economic Education System"]

[Text] Our society's entire life is today determined by the political course outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress took place at a crucial point in the development of the country and of the modern world as a whole. It formulated the strategy for the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism, peace, and progress, and made a creative contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of improving socialism. It gave answers to the vital questions which time has set for the party and for society and armed the Communists and all working people with a clear vision of the future. Party principles and exactingness, open exposure of shortcomings and errors, and profound analysis of the internal and external conditions surrounding society's development characterized the congress' work.

The main political result of the congress was the general line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening world peace that it adopted. The decisive force in the fulfillment of the concrete program mapped out by the congress is the masses' living creativity. That is why it is a task of paramount importance for party organizations to bring the essence and spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions to every Soviet person and to help people to become clearly and profoundly aware of its innovative decisions and their own involvement in and responsibility for the implementation of those decisions.

"The most essential matter, on which the full force of party influence must today be concentrated," M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the congress, "is for every person to achieve an understanding of the crucial and critical nature of the present moment. Any plans we make will be left hanging in the air if they leave people indifferent, if we cannot arouse the masses' labor and social activeness, energy, and initiative." That is why mastery of the ideological and political wealth of the congress and mobilization of all the forces and creative potential of the Soviet people to implement the congress decisions must now be the center of attention in the ideological and political education work of the party organizations.

The party Central Committee has defined the priority tasks in the propagandization and clarification of the documents and materials of the 27th CPSU Congress. From March-June this year, it is recommended that their study be organized within the system of party and Komsomol political education and the economic education of the working people. Eight or nine study sessions are planned in the various forms of political and economic schools, and five in theoretical, methodological, and economic seminars; schools of the party and economic aktiv; and universities of Marxism-Leninism.

The content of studies must be based on study of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, the congress resolution on the Political Report, the new edition of the party program, the CPSU Statutes with amendments, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000.

The following topics are recommended for study sessions and collective discussions: the 27th CPSU Congress on the main trends and contradictions in the modern world; the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development — the CPSU's strategic course; the further democratization of society and the deepening of socialist self-management by the people; the main aims and avenues of the CPSU's foreign policy strategy; the enhancement of the party's role and its level of political, ideological, and organizational activity; and the results and historical significance of the 27th CPSU Congress.

In order to clarify the congress materials and give assistance in studying them, it is also necessary to make use of various forms of mass political work. It is recommended that sociopolitical readings, lectures, people's university study sessions, and integrated political days be organized at labor collectives, cultural centers, and places of residence. Lecturers, keynote speakers, and political information and agitation workers should be involved in this explanatory work. Meetings must be held between working people and congress delegates, the party and economic aktiv, production front-runners, and initiators of socialist competition. It is important to do this work in a coordinated way, linking it as far as possible with organizational and economic activity.

Questions of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development must take a central place in the propagandization of the congress materials. In the course of clarifying the provisions of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000, it should be stressed that the course of acceleration is the key to the resolution of the most important problems — short- and long-term, economic and social, domestic and foreign policy.

Studies in the political and economic education system are called upon to help Communists, Komsomol members, and all working people more energetically in order to resolve the tasks set by the congress. It is important to seek a universal awareness of the fact that the essence of acceleration lies in the new qualitative growth of our economy, the comprehensive intensification of production,

and the introduction of efficient forms of management. The 12th 5-Year Plan must be a turning point in this respect. The party puts forward the radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress as the main lever for the intensification of the national economy. Sectors ensuring the acceleration of that progress as well as the highest possible labor productivity and production efficiency will be developed more rapidly.

In revealing the main avenues of the party's economic policy and the tasks and peculiarities of the new 5-year plan, it is necessary to examine in detail questions of modernization both of the national economy as a whole and of the relevant sectors, associations, and enterprises, and to draw attention to the need to bring into play reserves for economic growth, and especially for the improvement of product quality. The radical improvement of product quality must be the vital cause of every Communist and every working person.

The persistent implementation of the party's modern agrarian policy and the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program are priority tasks. The study of these questions by the working people, first and foremost by those employed in sectors of the agro-industrial complex, should help improve the standard of party political and ideological education work in the countryside, strengthen organization and discipline, and mobilize all forces and potential to increase the production of agricultural output.

The congress defined the main avenues of the CPSU's social policy and indicated ways of implementing it. Concern for man has always been at the center of the party's attention. Economic activity is not an end in itself, it is a very important prerequisite for the development of the social sphere. It is from this standpoint that the party approaches the whole range of tasks associated with providing the country with food, supplying the market fully with goods of various kinds, extending the range of services, resolving the housing problem, and further developing health care and education. The implementation of an active social policy provides for the establishment of the principle of social justice and the improvement of social class and national relations.

The utilization of the advantages of the socialist system is impossible without the further democraticization and deepening of socialist self-management by the people and the expansion of publicity in the life of the party and of society. The congress further elaborated questions on improving our democracy and statehood and the entire Soviet political system. Propaganda work must show the new demands on the activity of state and public organizations. The effectiveness of the studies will be all the greater when the students' understanding of the problems of improving socialist democracy is deeper, and their participation in sociopolitical life is more active. The studies should reveal, convincingly and in a well-argued fashion, the essential advantages of socialist democracy as compared to bourgeois democracy, and expose the lies and hypocrisy of bourgeois propaganda on the problems of the rights and freedoms of the individual.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress and the new edition of the party program give a comprehensive analysis of the main avenues and features of present-day world development. Their study will make it possible to assimilate, from Marxist-Leninist standpoints, the entire range of problems arising from the crucial nature of the current development of our society and the world in general, questions which characterize the close link between social progress and the strengthening of world socialism, anticolonial revolutions, and the growth of the international communist and workers movement. Questions of the party's foreign policy activity must take an important place in the study of congress materials. The interest in them is quite natural. Through the fault of imperialism, mankind is threatened as never before by nuclear catastrophe. The U.S. Administration and their main fellow travelers in NATO pin their hopes on military strong-arm pressure, exacerbate the international situation, declare openly their aggressive global aspirations, and preach unbridled anticommunism and chauvinism. All this requires the propagandists to step up their exposure of imperialism's aggressive policy and reveal its antipopular, antihuman nature.

It is necessary to explain in detail the main aims and avenues of our party's foreign policy strategy. The CPSU makes tremendous efforts to eliminate the nuclear danger and the arms race and to preserve and strengthen universal peace. The 27th congress put forward an integral program for the total elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security, and formulated the fundamentals of such a system. In studying the congress materials it is important to stress that these fundamentals arise logically from the CPSU Program and conform fully to the foreign policy initiatives put forward in M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986.

The study of foreign policy questions should promote a profound awareness of the significance of every Soviet person's conscientious labor to successfully fulfill plans for socioeconomic development — a very important condition for consolidating peace and strengthening our motherland's might. Attention should be drawn particularly to the need to increase Soviet people's political vigilance and improve the cultivation of socialist patriotism and internationalism, class consciousness, and intolerance of imperialism and of bourgeois ideology and morality.

The final topic in the study of the congress documents and materials in the current academic year is the activity of the Communist Party. The Political Report to the congress, the new edition of the program, and the amended CPSU Statutes convincingly demonstrate the significance of the party's leading role; formulate the increased demands on the standard of its political, ideological, and organizational activity; and further develop Leninist teaching about the party.

The novelty, scale, and complexity of the set tasks demand from Communists and all party organizations a radical restructuring of party work, the establishment everywhere of an atmosphere of creativity, a principled approach and exactingness, and the active, persistent implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. An integral part of the restructuring is to learn to work in a new way, to establish a style which meets the tasks of acceleration. This means a concrete, businesslike approach, consistency, unity of word and deed, selection of the most effective means and methods, careful consideration of people's opinion, and bold coordination of the actions of all social forces. Party committees, as the congress pointed out, must become true

organs of political leadership. The successful resolution of the set tasks is possible only through the joint efforts of all Communists, whose vanguard role is manifested in practical actions and in the pure and honest nature of the party person. Study sessions must include businesslike discussion of the growth in the demands made on party work. That is an essential condition for increasing Communists' ideological maturity, principles, and activeness in implementing party policy. The congress set the task of utilizing in every way the transforming force of Marxist-Leninist ideology and of strengthening its ties with life. Today it is particularly important to use every form and method of developing a firm scientific philosophy, a high political awareness, and a responsible attitude toward the cause in every sector of activity by every Soviet person. The resolution of the 27th party congress on the CPSU Central Committee Political Report stresses: "Increasing the maturity of the socialist society and building communism means steadily increasing man's awareness, enriching his spiritual world, and bringing the people'screative potential into play."

The successful study of the congress documents and decisions and the quality and effectiveness of study sessions will be determined to a significant degree by how well prepared and informed the propagandists are. It is recommended that party committees, political enlightenment institutes and study rooms, and councils for the economic education of the working people carry out instruction seminars together with propagandists on all of the topics being studied; enlist congress delegates and party, soviet, and economic leaders and scientists to address them; and provide the necessary local materials.

In the study of the congress documents there should be broad utilization of active forms and methods and the collective discussion of theoretical and political issues; they should be linked organically with the students' labor and social life. The knowledge acquired can take material form only in concrete actions to implement the congress decisions. It is necessary to persistently strive to ensure that the study and propagandization of the congress documents and materials promote the inculcation in Soviet people of a feeling of being master of their country, a high sense of public duty and personal responsibility, and an indivisibility of words and deeds, and that they arm communists and all working people with a clear perspective and a concrete program for practical work to implement the plans outlined by the party. It is the task of party organizations and propagandists to help Communists, Komsomol members, and all working people master the ideological wealth of the 27th CPSU Congress in depth and translate its decisions into practical deeds.

Solovyev Speaks at Leningrad Integrated Political Day
PM281436 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 86 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Mass Energy and Creativity for the Party's Plans. Tasks Linked With the Successful Fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions at the Focus of Attention of Participants in Integrated Political Day Held Yesterday in Leningrad City and Oblast"]

[Excerpt] The 27th CPSU Congress presented Soviet people with large-scale plans in terms of both scope and depth. The party Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and the other congress documents comprehensively elaborated the party's general course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening peace on earth. The decisions of the supreme forum of Communists generated universal support and approval and enormous labor enthusiasm among Leningraders and all Soviet people.

This was said at the integrated political day held yesterday in city and oblast labor collectives. Its participants expressed firm determination to make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the party's creative plans, which are aimed at further enhancing Soviet people's prosperity and strengthening our motherland's might.

Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom, addressed working people at the No 16 thermal welding shop of the "Izhorskiy Zavod" association. The discussion at the meeting centered upon ways to fulfill the "Intensification-90" program, the experience of whose elaboration was highly assessed at the congress. It is the basis for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the widespread introduction of modern equipment and fundamentally new technologies. Particular attention was given at the meeting to the creation of flexible automated production units which, in conjunction with automated design systems, will make it possible to significantly boost labor efficiency.

An important role in achieving the set objectives has been assigned to the reconstruction of enterprises, shops, and sections. It sets responsible tasks for the collectives of scientific and design institutions.

Questions were raised concerning the restructuring of the economic machinery, the enhancement of output quality, and the development of socialist competition. It was noted that it is necessary to resolutely abandon obsolete management methods and everything that cannot justify itself at the present stage of economic development. Only thus will it be possible to create a comprehensive, efficient, and flexible management system.

The successful fulfillment of set plans, it was emphasized at the integrated political day, depends largely on Leningraders' activeness and creativity. Party and public organizations must launch extensive work to propagandize the initiative of team leaders and workers who were delegates to the 27th party congress, which has been approved by the CPSU Obkom Bureau.

It was emphasized at the meeting that one of the important reserves for increasing work efficiency lies in the intensification of the role played by the human factor. Every labor collective must establish a creative atmosphere and ensure high standards of labor organization, discipline, and order.

Yu.F. Solovyev noted that the party obkom is taking resolute measures to improve the work of trade, transport, and medical institutions and other consumer services spheres. An extensive housing construction program has been planned for the city and the oblast.

It was said at the meeting that the enhancement of material and spiritual prosperity must be linked to the intensification of the struggle against those who evade socially beneficial activity or live on unearned income. Exceptionally great importance attaches to the work to affirm a healthy way of life and to overcome drunkenness, alcoholism, and other negative phenomena in our life.

The participants in the integrated political day expressed ardent approval of the party's policy in the international arena, whose main objective is to ensure for the Soviet people the opportunity to work under conditions of lasting peace. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appeal to the U.S. Congress was a new and vivid manifestation of our state's peace-loving policy. It contains proposals to terminate nuclear tests and ensure lasting peace on earth.

Following the meeting, Yu.F. Solovyev toured other shops of the "Izhorskiy Zavod" Association and conversed with workers.

Ukrainian Party Commends Subsidiary Farming

AU261648 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Mar 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the initiative by Voroshilovgrad Oblast collectives of agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations to increase foodstuff production.

The adopted decision notes that the collectives of Voroshilovgrad Oblast enterprises and organizations of food, and fruit and vegetables industries, fisheries, trade, and public catering have drawn up plans to increase foodstuff production in the 12th 5-year period by making better use of local raw material resources and existing production capacities; by also providing shops with needed equipment made, on the principles of patronage, at machine-building, chemical, and coal mining enterprises; and by meeting, for the most part, the oblast population's needs for many kinds of foodstuffs that were underproduced or brought from outside.

By raising the procurement of local raw materials, the output of canned fruit and vegetable preserves will increase 50 percent, including much in demand natural [as published] tomatoes, peppers, squash, salads, eggplants, jams, and fruit preserves, which will increase 2 times, and stewed sour and sweet cherries and plums, 6 times. The output of pastry will go up almost threefold, and that of marmelade, candied fruit [zefir], sweetmeats, cakes, and soft drinks, 1 [illegible] times. The output of milk products with increased nutritive and biologic values will rise almost 33 percent; the catch and sales of live fish will increase 25 percent. The purchase of surplus fruit, berries, and vegetables from the population will rise and their sales, fresh, will increase 1.5-2 times.

Having attached a great deal of significance to this initative, which is aimed at a greater satsifaction of the population's demands for foodstuffs, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested that the Ukrainian agro-industrial complex state committee, ministries of bread products and the forestry industry, the Main Administration of Internal Waters Pisciculture, the Ministry of Trade, and the Union of Consumer Societies, along with local organizations and their juridsictions, take concrete steps in order to increase foodstuffs production from each ton of raw materials, to breed more fish in inland waters and in warm water reservoirs of electric power systems, and to organize processing enterprises, shops, and delivery centers in areas where agricultural produce is made and procured.

Obkoms and oblispolkoms have been instructed to widely commend the Voroshilovgrad Oblast initiative for increasing foodstuff production from local raw material resources and for improving their supplies to the population; to encourage in every way the development of subsidiary farms at enterprises, private farms of the population, collective gardening, and fruit growing; to tigthen control over the process of readapting enterprises and shops that previously made wine and alcoholic drinks; and to ensure that in the immediate future the population is self-sufficient in the case of foodstuffs which can be produced locally.

Machine-building plants, industrial enterprises, construction, assembly, and other organizations, irrespective of their departmental subordination, are to be more actively engaged in patronage assistance to food industry enterprises in the production of necessary equipment, of means for small-scale mechanization, and of spare parts, and in the construction and reconstruction of shops and sections.

Obkoms, the Ukrainian Trade Union Council and Komsomol Central Committee have been requested to use the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses for guidance and to launch purposeful organizational and mass political work in the collective of agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations in order to foment efficient socialist competitions aimed at increasing the output and at improving the quality and choice of foodstuffs.

Editorial boards of newspapers and television and radio broadcasting are expected to systematically highlight advanced experience accumulated by enterprise and organization collectives of the agro-industrial complex in making fuller use of local raw material resources and possibilities to raise the output of foodstuffs and improve their supplies to the population.

Uzbek Consumers' Societies Union Debates Tasks

GF271912 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] The meeting held in Tashkent by Uzbek Birlashu [Union of Consumers' Societies] discussed the results of the work carried out by the republic's consumers' societies in 1985 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan period. The tasks concerning the realization of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and those adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the question of measures required for

further developing the consumers' cooperative societies were also discussed. It was established that the level of work carried out by the board of Uzbek Birlashu and the all-Uzbekistan consumers' cooperative societies network was not compatible with contemporary demands and the growing needs of the people in rural regions. Regardless of the serious criticisms made in the 16th and subsequent plenums of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the oblast party conferences, and the 21st congress of the republic's Communists, the cooperative workers have not made a serious improvement in their work.

Contemporary methods in trade are being put into effect with great flabbiness. The tasks assigned for developing the self-service domain for purchasers in Surkhan-Darya, Khorezm, and Syr-Darya Oblasts are not being consistently realized. [sentence indistinct] There are many more shortcomings in the work of Uzbek Birlashu in other fields. Plans related to the process of procuring and purchasing fruits and melons and watermelons are being impaired. A great deal of squandering is being allowed in the process of (?checking) and storing them. There is a low sense of responsibility in the process of service and there is little [word indistinct] in the general nourishment factories.

From various viewpoints, the meeting participants linked the [word indistinct] incidents in the consumers' cooperative societies with the breaching of Leninist principles related to the selection, appointment, and training of cadres. All this does not serve the people. (?The speakers) pointed to the need for reorganizing work in all the domains concerning the republic's consumers' cooperative societies and consolidating state discipline and law.

Significant tasks have been assigned to the field in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Plans have been made for [words indistinct] and for developing all domains of the work of the consumers' cooperative societies.

Comrade Mikhaylov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, addressed the convocation. Comrade Anichev, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the work of the meeting.

Health Causes Kazakh Gosplan Chairman To Retire

WA011332 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata *KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA* in Russian on 13 March publishes on page 4 a 50-word KazTAG statement announcing that the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Taufik Galeyevich Mukhamed-Rakhimov of his duties as deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Planning Committee in connection with his retirement for health reasons.

Progress of 'Mir' Orbital Station Flight Reported
LD011126 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 1 TASS — TASS correspondent reports from the ground control centres:

Under the mission program, Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev continue to test the *Mir* orbital station in the manned flight regime.

Yesterday the cosmonauts checked the functioning of individual systems and equipment and adjusted the onboard computer complex. A technical experiment called "resonance" was carried out to determine the dynamic characteristics of the integrated space system consisting of the base station and two spacecraft.

Two more fuel tanks of the integrated power unit of the station were refuelled and oxygen was pumped into the living compartments under the program of work with the *Progress-25* unmanned freight spaceship.

According to telemetry information and crew reports, the onboard systems of the manned complex *Mir — Soyuz T-15 — Progress-25* are functioning normally.

The cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

Further Reportage on Science Academy Speeches
LD271050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences was held last week in the Moscow State University Assembly Hall on the Lenin Hills. Opening it, Academician Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, the academy president, said that in the current 5-year period Soviet science must substantially increase the contribution it makes to accelerating the rate of scientific and technical progress, mobilizing all forces in order to do this. Particular attention should be given to the urgent problem of implementing scientific results in the national economy. The academy president cited a number of examples of how progressive technology is not used in ferrous metallurgy, how output of an economical internal combustion engine has been started after a great delay, and how progressive technologies capable of yielding great profit are not put into use.

[Begin Aleksandrov recording] I ought to say that such a situation comes about for various reasons, but the reason for this is first and foremost the economic difficulties in introducing new production. Usually new technology leads to either a reduction in the consumption of materials for production, the manufacture of this output becomes less labor intensive, or there is a reduction in energy consumption. These are three ways of modernizing a specific sort of output. In all cases, this leads to the output becoming cheaper, and in all cases, this is, according to natural laws, unprofitable for our enterprises.

This is one of the important reasons why the introduction of a whole number of developments is being held up. We must now exert very great efforts to see that this shortcoming — it is our common shortcoming in the country's economic system — is eliminated. The fight against this must be waged both by us and by industry. In many directions our developments are now, to put it quite simply, mothballed, frozen. This happens for various reasons. Sometimes our staff members have ambitions to claim credit for their work; I would say that these are wholly senseless ambitions, and I want to put it as harshly as that. It is much better when innovation proceeds in conjunction with the institutes in the industry, in conjuction with industry. Industry and the relevant institutes should also accept these innovations as their own affair. Therefore, they must be involved with these developments as soon as they start to hatch, as the saying goes. [end recording]

Petr Nikolayevich Fedoseyev, vice president of the academy, delivered a report: "The 27th CPSU Congress on the Tasks of Soviet Science." In the further improvement of the socialist society, the speaker said, a deciding role falls to economic growth, taking account of the intensification of the scientific and technical revolution.

[Begin Fedoseyev recording] A fundamental task in accelerating scientific and technical progress is to strengthen the link between science and production, and to create ways of integrating science, technology, and production, such as will ensure that scientific ideas can be accurately and rapidly transmitted from their conception to wide application in practice.

It is the urgent task of social sciences at the present stage to make a scientific analysis of the objective contradictions of socialist society, and to work out well-founded recommendations to resolve them. We have firmly adopted the principle that contradiction is a source of development. But this possibility is realized under the essential condition that scope is given to the principle of progressiveness, and that the outmoded and obstructing aspects or forms of the given process are overcome. This also relates to the chief source of social development, the dialectic of productive forces and production relations. Under socialism, there is, on the whole, a correspondence between them, but, as was noted at the congress, this correspondence is not automatically realized. Contradictions also arise, especially in conditions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. At present, some aspects of production relations — for instance, elements of the economic mechanism such as the system of economic (?changes), pricing,and material incentives — do not assist, and in many cases hamper the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology. [end recording]

Academician on Long-Term Scientific Progress Plans
LD272328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Program entitled: "Turning the Congress Decisions Into Practical Deeds"; interview with Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Zhuchenko, president of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, with correspondent Irina Starchukova; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Excerpts][Starchukova] The 27th CPSU Congress closed almost 20 days ago. What main conclusions have you drawn for yourself, as head of the republican Academy of Sciences?

[Zhuchenko] For me the most important impression of the congress is first of all the systematic approach to the country's problems. Each one of us now understands that the main thing is not the quantity but the quality of our activity. Questions related to scientific-technical progress produced a particular impression because of the quality of the formulation and arguments on the problems. Questions of speeding up the country's economic and social development are most closely tied up with utilizing the latest scientific and technological achievements. This is setting scientific collectives and scientists a special task. We must solve the most topical questions with greater perseverance, solve them more quickly, and, with the production workers, ensure they are introduced into mass production more effectively.

Of course there are no simple questions here. We must reorganize the scientific research work in each collective. Raising the efficiency of scientific work requires a sharp, quick build-up of the material-technical base of scientific research itself. One cannot speak of the computerization and intensification of the national economy without achieving this process in science itself. In order to solve major scientific-technical problems quickly, it is important to equip scientific institutions with up-to-date instruments and machinery. Of course we ourselves can and must do a great deal in this area, but it is very important to organize scientific instrument-making and to raise the standard on a countrywide scale — I would even say on a CEMA-wide scale.

[Starchukova] We have touched upon computerization. The special importance of this problem to the national economy is also indicated by the fact that a decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers provides for the formation of an All-Union State Committee for Computer Equipment and Information Science. Well, what is being done in this area by Moldavia's scientists — in the sphere of computerization?

[Zhuchenko] Well, first of all, in the course of the 11th 5-Year Plan, we implemented the first stage of a computer system for collective use in Moldavia. This is a three-level system which has ensured the extensive development of terminals throughout the entire system of the academy. We have succeeded in setting up data banks for the main sectors of research. A center for the automation and metrology of scientific research was set up. This has enabled us to create information retrieval measuring systems [informatsionno-poiskovyye izmeritelnyye sistemy], for instance, the so-called Biotron center has been introduced within the system of the departments of biological-chemical sciences. Now, by the decision of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, this center has been converted into a methodological center for the use of data measuring facilities [informatsionno-izmeritelnyye sredstva] in biological research. This has, of course, made it possible to receive qualitatively new data from biological subjects under research on the basis of multiparameter measurements and, most importantly, to obtain dynamic characteristics of subjects under research, including in stress situations.

It is natural that realizing such a base is only possible on the basis of the training of cadres. A campaign against illiteracy at the level of all scientific staff members was organized. In other words, today the main bulk of scientific workers within the natural-science sphere are confidently handling computers and data banks and we believe that this forms the foundation for introducing computer equipment facilities in the national economy. In other words, one must start the transformations oneself.

[Starchukova] Is there a certain body of institutes which are concerned with these problems?

[Zhuchenko] There is, of course, a certain specialization. But the sense of today's transformations in the academy lies precisely in all-round computerization. In other words, what we are speaking of is the extensive utilization of computer equipment facilities first of all at biological institutes and even at social science institutes.

[Starchukova] Let us return to the following point: At the congress the question of the ties between science — any science, academic, applied, VUZ — and practice, was raised.

[Zhuchenko] First of all the formulation of the question to the effect that science needs to turn toward production and production toward science is, of course, absolutely justified and correct. Yes, the vacuum of responsibility that exists today in this sphere needs to be eliminated. Scientists have many reserves in this field. Of course here we face the well-known contradiction between the scientists' striving to develop their own ideas and the requirement of an interdisciplinary approach toward solving the biggest tasks and problems. Today this contradiction needs to be eliminated and, of course, not infrequently scientists will have to neglect their own personal interests. However, here we must not let the scientists' motivation be eliminated. The question of changing over to tackling programs comprehensively is not a simple one. It is very important here to ensure a situation in which the incentive of each scientific worker and his scientific potential should be realized to the maximum.

On the other hand, it is also important to ensure that our tasks are brought closer to the requirements of the national economy, that is, to concentrate efforts and funds on tackling the biggest and more important tasks. It is assumed that the changeover of the scientists at the Academy of Sciences to the new system of payment for work — payment for work which will depend on the quality of the ultimate research efforts — will in many respects stimulate the interdisciplinary approach to tackling these tasks.

[Starchukova] After all, you already have experience of working according to this system?

[Zhuchenko] Our institutes have been working for 15 years now according to the new system of payment for work — that is in accordance with the well-known Karpov system.

[Starchukova] You mean the Karpov Physicochemical Scientific Research Institute in Moscow?

[Zhuchenko] I mean the principle of payment for work of the Karpov Institute which was implemented back in the seventies at the republic's main institutes. Returning to the question of speeding up production — the system of using the results of the achievements of science in the national economy must be fundamentally changed.

[Starchukova] What is wrong with the existing system? Where are the main shortcomings which create obstacles to the earliest possible introduction of the achievements of science into production?

[Zhuchenko] Unfortunately there are too many of them to list; but the main ones I would mention are the following: first, insufficient material incentive for enterprises to introduce the achievements. The planning system itself in many ways hampers quick and large-scale introduction because planning from the achieved level of complete utilized capacity of shops and existing equipment does not afford the possibility either in time — or, if you like, in space — of changing over to new technologies. All of this must, of course be done within the framework of the plan. It is very important to ensure that production should provide science with purposeful orders. It must be said that, unfortunately not infrequently, our production workers relate these orders at the lowest level and frequently to minor themes and tasks. On the whole a scientific worker is little interested in this. Tackling such a task does not interest him. It seems to me, therefore, that the skill in drawing up orders of production for science is very important; but it needs to be drawn up, of course, taking into account the specific character of the institutes of individual industries and fundamental science. Scientists have always confronted such major important problems with great energy and solved them.

[Starchukova] Well, what forms do interrelations between Moldavian science and production now take?

[Zhuchenko] If one speaks of the forms of interrelations, then, along with the well-known forms — setting up scientific centers of scientific-technical complexes — we regard common scientific-technical programs as very important. We implement them at the levels of ministries and departments. Within the system of the republic there are 14 all-republican, interdepartmental, scientific-technical programs now being implemented. For all of them the Academy's scientific institutions are the main ones. It is necessary to stress the common, all-penetrating, all-permeating criteria of these programs: namely, first increased labor productivity and resources and energy economy. A compulsory condition is that they should be ecologically safe. This reflects the specific nature of our republic and the strain of the ecological situation in the world.

[Starchukova] Do you have institutes whose research efforts have so far not found an active application in the national economy? What is being done in practice to change this?

[Zhuchenko] Unfortunately, the Moldavian Academy of Sciences and our scientific institutions are no exception in this sorry list. Unfortunately, quite a few such research efforts can be quoted. Well, we can quote works in the sphere of the electric-spark alloying of metal surface's — this raises the wear resistance of tools twofold, threefold, up to sixfold. It will suffice to say that in Moldavia alone we annually write off tools worth R30 million. The use of electric-spark alloying — the corresponding installations, including automated ones, have been created for this purpose at our experimental works, of course with the participation of scientists — these, on the whole, are used only on a scale which is determined by the productivity of our comparatively small experimental works. If one speaks of these installations, particular difficulties are connected with narrow departmental interests. For instance, a number of ministries duplicated this installation on their own initiative. But these installations are needed by all departments, and what happens more often than not is that when one department needs something, it succeeds in introducing this far more quickly than when all departments need something at the same time.

[Starchukova] Well, we are all probably placing great hopes here on interindustrial scientific-technical complexes which are precisely designed to eliminate this narrow departmental approach.

[Zhuchenko] I think that the interdepartmental complexes have been and will serve a specific purpose and will solve particular tasks. But we need to introduce things en masse, the entire front of the achievements of science, introduce things over the entire front of the national economy. For that reason it is assumed that, even though it is very important and necessary to set up scientific-technical centers and complexes, the national economic plan should still be the main lever for implementing the achievements of science. In this plan the achievements of science should be set out — by the way, in this lies the advantage of our planning system. It is obvious that in the national economy plans, the sections "Introduction of the Achievements of Science" should become an integral part and not an appendix, as has been the case so far. And in this case scientists's recommendations will perhaps receive state significance. They will form the basis of the plan itself. But for this purpose, as was said at the congress, the nature of the work of Gosplan itself also needs to be changed. It must become a scientific-economic body which plans and monitors the realization of scientific-technical achievements.

[Starchukova] Well, what ties does the Moldavian Academy of Sciences have with the republic's Gosplan?

[Zhuchenko] Well, first of all, these ties are determined by the academy's active participation in the realization of interindustrial scientific-technical programs. For 7 years now the republican council has been functioning in the republic. It is headed by the president and is made up of deputy ministers of all ministries and departments who head science in their industries, including the deputy chairman of Gosplan who is in charge of science. This enables us to surmount what are in many respects so far still very powerful departmental barriers in solving precisely these programs.

[Starchukova] How do you see these interrelations with Gosplan, either the republican or the union one, in the long-term? When will the union Gosplan change its image and functions?

[Zhuchenko] First of all, it seems to me that a comprehensive program of long-term planning for scientific-technical progress should be made the basis of interrelations between scientific centers and Gosplan. Such programs have been drawn up now and are being drawn up to the year 2010. In each 5-year plan we renew these programs and we do so together with ministries and departments; on the whole this work is carried out by Gosplan and Academy of Sciences. I think that long-term planning of scientific-technical progress is a determining factor for successful cooperation.

[Starchukova] What practical measures to implement the congress decisions will be taken in the immediate future within the system of the Academy of Science? What new things will appear? Where will you start?

[Zhuchenko] First of all, working with people. This is the main thing. And here our main reserve, the human factor, should operate. The task means that each one at his work station should start working more efficiently, more purposefully and with greater application. This is the first thing. Second, I think that in many respects we need to revise the criteria of our work. This especially relates to science: emphasis on the ultimate results of work and not on interim indices. And our ultimate result — the result of scientific work — is increased labor productivity and increased efficiency in the national economy. The congress decisions are a program for each Soviet citizen.

[Starchukova] Thank you, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, for this interesting conversation. Permit me to wish you all the very best.

Briefs

Stationary Oil Extraction Rig — The crew of the vessel *Stanislav Yudin* of the Kaliningrad-Mornefetgazprom association have maritime operation. Our correspondent, Stanislav Chitarin, reports saying that the crane/erection vessel *Stanislav Yudin* recently started to work on equipment for Kaliningrad oilworkers. Its lifting capacity is 1,600 metric tons. Erection of the first stationary oil-extraction rig on the Soviet Baltic continental shelf demanded eight months of complex and costly underwater hydrotechnical work. The idea was to erect the huge rig on shore and place it over the point of drilling, and this operation is reaching conclusion. The 60-meter jib of the crane has lifted a platform weighing roughly 1,500 metric tons from the moorings on slings. The vessel's captain says this is the first operation of its type in the world. The platform is to be lowered onto the vessel's deck and taken to the place where it will be placed on the legs of the rig. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD*]

Antarctic Expedition Continues — The vessels of the flotilla of the 31st Soviet Antarctic expedition are continuing to work in accordance with their set program. As the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet reported to a Mayak correspondent, the Baltic scientific ship *Professor Zubov* has completed a complex of research on the theme of "Polar Experiment-South." These observations were carried out in a broad expanse of water in the Pacific sector of the upper southern latitudes in the base of the Ross Sea. After visiting the New Zealand port of Wellington, where the seamen will stock up on fresh water and provisions, they will again return to the sixth continent. The motor vessel *Professor Zubov* will take part in transport operations for the expedition. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD*]

Possible New Arctic Base — Leningrad, March 26 TASS — An aircraft reconnoitering ice conditions in the Arctic has found a suitable ice floe to serve as the base for the projected Soviet drifting station "Severny Polyus-28" (Northern Pole-28). The pilots, members of the airborne arctic expedition "Sever-38" (North-38) that is to set up the new polar research center, dropped a special pennant on the ice floe and reported their find to Leningrad. Their choice is a field of perennial "Canadian Pack" ice as vast as some six square kilometers, currently drifting 500 kilometers east of Zhokhova Island. An advance party will be landed on the ice floe within the next few days to prepare a runway for transport planes. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 26 Mar 86 LD*]

Experimental Computer Models — Experimental models of personal office computers have been created at Leningrad "Elektronmash" scientific production association. These minicomputers have a sufficiently large memory; the speed with which operations can be carried out is around a million characters per second [as heard]. A state commission has recommended them for series production. Yaroshevskaya, a project designer, says the machines are very necessary for engineers, planners, and programmers. A number of enterprises will begin making personal computers for various industrial purposes this year. [Summary] [*Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 26 Mar 86 LD*]

Mass-Produced Computers — Minsk, March 15 TASS — Batch production of personal computers has been started at the computer technology production amalgamation in Minsk. The personal computer can be switched to automated production control systems and computer centres. The miniature machine is of a low weight and size. It can be easily placed on a working desk. The personal computer is relatively cheap, easy to handle and has multiple uses. It can be applied in teaching and designing, research and medicine, to optimise planning calculations and accounting operations. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 15 Mar 86 LD*]